



Università degli Studi di Cagliari

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Scienze dell'Amministrazione

Lingua Inglese 2
A.A. 2019/2020

Giordano M., Wolley C. M. (2012)

*Public Administration in
the UK*

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

The 1940s
(p. 67)

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

1935 – 1945

The Civil Service had to find
new ways of delivering services

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

1935 – 1945

The challenges brought by the war
were faced by recruiting
academics, business people,
scientists and other experts

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

1935 – 1945

They delivered important
policies such as **food rationing**
and **post-war reconstruction**

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

1935 – 1945

There was a peak in the number
of people employed in the Civil
Service: 1.16 million in 1944

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

After the War:

1948: the **National Health Service**
and a more comprehensive
National Insurance were
established.

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

VOCABULARY - DEFINITIONS

Go to page 69 and
complete Task 4

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

Task 4. Match the words with the right definition.

1.	challenge	a.	tendency, course, pattern
2.	clerical	b.	days of peace, time during which war is not taking place
3.	concerted	c.	invitation to engage in a contest, difficult and stimulating task
4.	peacetime	d.	bureaucratic, secretarial, administrative
5.	rationing	e.	arranged by collective agreement, united effort
6.	trend	f.	process of dividing proportionately in times of shortage

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

Task 4 page 69 – Answer keys

1 c

3 e

4 b

5 f

6 a

2 d

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

The 1960s

Read paragraph 2.7 (p. 71)

and fill in the gaps, then check your answers in
the next slide



The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

1. philosophy
2. lack
3. economists
4. privately
5. working
6. professionalism
7. committee
8. inefficient
9. skills
10. experts
11. designated
12. structure
13. privileged
14. qualified
15. managerial
16. prestigious

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War

Despite the changes occurred during the war, in the 1960s the Civil Service was still considered by many too remote from the public.

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

Also, many people thought it
was still amateurish and it
lacked skilled managers

The Civil Service – Changes during and after
the Second World War

1968: The Civil Service

Department was created in an attempt to carry out a reform, but it didn't bring any significant change.

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War – Task 8 p. 73

	ad'ministrətɪv
	'æmətə
	'bəkgraʊnd
	fɪ'ləsəfi
	m'hɑ:ns
	'kwɒlɪfaɪd /'kwɒ-
	'nɒlɪdʒ /'nɒl-
	'praɪvətli
	prə'feʃnəlɪzəm
	pre'strɪ:dʒəs /-'stɪd-
	,rekəmen'deɪʃn
	rɪ'məʊt
	sək'sesfli
	'speʃəlɪst
	'trezəri

The Civil Service – Changes during and after the Second World War – Task 8 p. 73

administrative	ad'ministrətɪv
amateur	'æmətə
background	'bʌkgraʊnd
philosophy	fɪ'lɒsəfi
enhance	ɪn'hɑːns
qualified	'kwɒlɪfaɪd /'kwɒl-
knowledge	'nɒlɪdʒ /'nɒl-
privately	'praɪvətli
professionalism	prə'feʃnəlɪzəm
prestigious	pre'stɪːdʒəs /-'stɪd-
recommendation	,rekəmen'deɪʃn
remote	rɪ'məʊt
successfully	sək'sesfli
specialist	'speʃəlɪst
treasury	'treʒəri

GRAMMAR CONTENT

Now focus on the following sentence from paragraph 2.6:

*'In order to face the new challenges some of the old recruitment barriers **were broken down** and academics, business people, scientists and other experts **were brought** into the Civil Service.'*

What kind of structure do we have here?

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George usually supervises **me** at the office.

I am usually supervised by George at the office.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George is supervising me at the office.

I am being supervised by George at the office.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George supervised me yesterday.

I was supervised by George yesterday.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George has supervised me lately.

I have been supervised by George lately.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George was supervising me when I sent those emails.

I was being supervised by George when I sent those emails.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the required tense
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George will supervise me from next week on.

I will be supervised by George from next week on.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How? – Modal verbs

- 1) The object becomes the subject
- 2) Add the verb *to be* at the infinitive form after the modal
- 3) Add the past participle of the main verb

George can/could/should/must supervise me at work.

I can/could/should/must be supervised by George at work.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How? – Questions

The interrogative form works as usual: you don't need auxiliaries with the verb *to be* or with modals: you just need to change the order.

They are usually supervised by John at work → Are they usually supervised by John at work?

They can be supervised by John at work → Can they be supervised by John at work?

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

When?

It is very common in formal written language and in the news, because it sounds more impersonal

GRAMMAR CONTENT

Coronavirus update

- The Olympics have been postponed to 2021.

- So far more than 255,000 people have been infected and more than 10,400 have been killed.

- UK restaurants, pubs and gyms have been ordered to close.

- The first UK patients have been enrolled in a clinical trial for possible Covid-19 treatments.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

When?

When the focus is not on who performed the action, but on the action itself or on the object (the person or thing affected by the action)

The washing machine was invented in 1908.
Hundreds of people were killed in the attack

GRAMMAR CONTENT

THE PASSIVE:

How?

If we want to say who performs the action, we use *by*

The washing machine was invented in 1908 by Alva J. Fisher.

GRAMMAR CONTENT – THE PASSIVE

Some verbs have two objects. We can:

give/lend/offer/promise/sell/send/take **something** to **somebody**

book/buy/keep/make/prepare/save **something** for **somebody**

In active sentences we can use these verbs in two ways:

1) *Laura has just sent a message to John* (with *to*)

2) *Laura has just sent John a message* (without *to*)

1) *The secretary prepared the documents for me.* (with *for*)

2) *The secretary prepared me the documents.* (without *for*)

The form without *to/for* is more usual

GRAMMAR CONTENT – THE PASSIVE

Each way can be made passive. One of the objects becomes the subject of the passive sentence, the other stays as an object:

1) A message has just been sent to John by Laura. (with to)

2) John has just been sent a message by Laura. (without to)

1) The documents were prepared for me by the secretary. (with for)

2) I was prepared the documents by my secretary . (without for)

Again, the form without *to/for* is more usual

GRAMMAR CONTENT – THE PASSIVE

Practice: complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence

1. David Gill from Marketing lent me this book → I **was lent** this book by David Gil from Marketing.

2. This sample was given to me at the Trade Fair.

_____ this sample at the Trade Fair.

3. They promised us delivery within two weeks of our order.

We _____ within two weeks of our order.

4. A textile firm near Milan made this fabric for us.

_____ for us by a textile firm near Milan.

5. This order was sent to us through our website.

_____ this order through our website

6. My secretary booked the flight for me.

_____ for me by my secretary

GRAMMAR CONTENT – THE PASSIVE

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We **were promised delivery** within two weeks of our order.

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GRAMMAR CONTENT – THE PASSIVE

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/double-object-verbs>

GRAMMAR CONTENT

Write the words in the correct order.  4.37 Listen and check.

0 the questions all be answered must

All the questions must be answered.

1 down by the committee our proposal been has turned

2 left was by my grandfather to me that house

3 a pay rise hasn't Geraldine given been

4 be in the USA can this mobile phone used ?

GRAMMAR CONTENT

Write the words in the correct order.  4.37 Listen and check.

0 the questions all be answered must

All the questions must be answered.

1 down by the committee our proposal been has turned

Our proposal has been turned down by the committee

2 left was by my grandfather to me that house

That house was left to me by my grandfather

3 a pay rise hasn't Geraldine given been

Geraldine hasn't been given a pay rise

4 be in the USA can this mobile phone used ?

Can this mobile phone be used in the USA

GRAMMAR CONTENT

Rewrite these historical facts, using passive forms. Begin with the underlined word.

0 The French government gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1886.

The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by the French government in 1886.

1 The Spanish brought potatoes to Europe in the sixteenth century.

2 Neil Armstrong took an American flag to the moon in 1969.

3 Thomas Wolsey gave Hampton Court Palace to King Henry VIII in 1525.

4 The South African government sent Nelson Mandela to prison in 1962.

5 France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803.

GRAMMAR CONTENT

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0 The French government gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1886.

The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by the French government in 1886.

1 The Spanish brought potatoes to Europe in the sixteenth century.

Potatoes were brought to Europe by the Spanish in the sixteenth century

2 Neil Armstrong took an American flag to the moon in 1969.

An American flag was taken on the moon by Neil Armstrong in 1969

3 Thomas Wolsey gave Hampton Court Palace to King Henry VIII in 1525.

Hampton Court Palace was given to King Henry VIII by Thomas Wolsey in 1525

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Nelson Mandela was sent to prison by the South African government in 1962

5 France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803.

Louisiana was sold to the United States by France in 1803.